THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9389.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton, Captain Neale*, for freight or passage apply at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND Co.—Rampart Row, 25th April, 1837.

TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane, T. Randle* Commander, for freight, of Opium only apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 25th April 1837.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—Touching at Mangalore and Cochin, the fine Ship "DRONGAN" of 355 Tons, will sail possitively on the 2d Proximo, has excellent accommodation. Apply to the Commander on Board, or at the Shop of *Eduljee Framjee*.—Bombay 24th April, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fiera facias* at the suit of DADABHOY PESTONJEE AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE. } PLAINTIFF'S.

Vs.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.....DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 1st of May next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the right title and interest of the above named defendant of in and to a large piece or parcel of Garden ground containing a number of date, mangoe, and other trees, one water well, and one Cadjan Hut, situate without the Town walls near *Soonaboye's Bungaloe* at the mount and adjoining to a Garden belonging to *Jeehangeer Cursetjee*.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff*

Bombay Sheriff's office, 22d April, 1837.

શ્રી•મુંબઇની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•ચુકરીમ ફોરટમોથી

પલીશાઇડ

શરીફનુ•વેચાણ

કએરી•ફ્રેશીઅશનાં•ફોકમ•નાંમાંની•ખુ બીથી•દાદાભાઇ•પેશતંનજી•તથા• મંણચેર જી•પેશતંનજીનાં•કજીઆમો•જપત•કરેલુંછે• તે•કરીઆદી•કરનાર ❋

એદલજી•પેશતંનજી•••જવાબ•દેનાર ❋

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચ•કે•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•મેમે•મહીનાંની•શોમવારને• દેને•પાછલા•પોરનાં ૪ કલાકે•અંકાંછે•તાંકાં જ•કુપર•કરેલા•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દેનાર નો•હક•તથા•હલાકો•તથા•લાલ•એકમો ટી•વાડીની•જગો•કે•તેમધે•ઘણાંએક•ખબુ રાં•તથા•આંબા•તથા•બીજાં•જકાડોછે• ત થા•પાંણીનો•એક•કુઓ•તથા•જવલંતુ•એ ક•છાપકુંછે•તેહમો•પોચેછે•તે•જફેર•લીલા કુ•કરીને•વેચશે•એ•વાડી•બાફેરકોટ•મોટ મો•શુનાંબાઇનાં•બંગલા•આગલ.જંકાંગીર ખરશેદજીની•વાડીની•પડોશમોછે ❋

જે—એલ—જેનશેન

શરીફ

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શરીફની•કચેરી

તા• ૨૨ મી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❋

PILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. ...s' sight, may be had of ... McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co. ...y, 25th April, 1837.

...CTION.—On Monday the 15th May ... next Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell ...blic auction at his residency "Storm ... Mazagon, the Household Furniture ... Property of John Warden, Esq. Civil ...ice, proceeding to the Cape of Good ...pe, there will also be sold on the same ...y 2 milch Cows and Calves, a London ...uilt Buggy, 2 Palanquins, Fowls, Bussoah Pigeons, a variety of plants &c. &c.

Also, if not previously disposed of by ...te bargain.

A Pair of large and powerful high ...ste Arab Carriage Horses, price,. 850 ~~Rs~~

A High Caste Bay Arab Horse ... 3 has been constantly ridden ...a Lady, and is perfectly, broken ...as a charger, 9 yrs, old..... .., 500 "

A Powerful Saddle Horse 14 | 1 ...ears old..... 500 "

The above can be seen at the stables at ...storm Hall."—Nesbitt Lane, April 24th ...7.

SALE BY AUCTION.—To-morrow the 26th Inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith & Co.* will submit for Sale by Public Auction at their rooms a variety of goods, consisting of the remainder of an Invoice of "Brown's" saddlery. Plain and shafted Hunting Saddles, and Bridles, Spare Bridles, Double, and Single Headstall Reins, Gig harnesses. Stable Collars. Hunting and riding whips, &c. &c.

Also a few pieces of Grass-Cloth, White and Brown Duck, Pieces of Flannel, Europe Shawls, and Handkerchiefs of handsome pattern, Spare Plain and cut Shades, Phials, Tea Trays, Cash Boxes, 2 Pair of Elegant 6 light Girandoles and a few lots of useful Household Furniture.

AT NOON.

Any Carriages, or Cattle that may offer, and on the sameday at 4 P. M. Two Bechoba Tents in good order, they are pitch'd, and can be seen near to the Church Gate.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—The Holders of Tickets undrawn in the 1st Class of the Lottery are requested to forward them to *Frammurze Sorabjee, and Co.* opposite to the General Post Office, for renewal in the 2nd Class, with the following amount vizt;—

For Renewing a whole Ticket.....Rs 72 0 0
" do.....Half....do..... " 36 0 0
" do.....Quarter. do..... " 18 0 0

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th of June next and the Drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same Month. F. S. AND CO. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May next, but not after that date.—Bombay, 25th April 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Succaram Dadoba, Pootoba Dadoba* and *Ragoonath Dadoba*, the Executors and Grandsons of the late *Venca Ragowjee*, deceased, have contracted with *Rustomjee Pestonjee* and *Cursetjee Pestonjee*, to dispose of the Oart or spot, situate on the Esplanade, within the limits of one thousand yards, commonly called Churney Owly, close to the Washerman's Tank, if any person or persons having any claims, demands by way of mortgage or inheritable right or otherwise he, she or they are requested to make the same known to the purchasers, within eight days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, the 24th April, 1836.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Administrator to the Estate and effects of the late LIMJEE COWASJEE Banajee, being about to close finally the accounts of the Estate with the legatees, all persons having any claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to the said administrator or to E. C. Morgan Esq. Attorney at Law, within 15 days from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested forthwith to pay their debts on pain of being sued for the same in case of any further delay.—Dated 20th April, 1837.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Administrator to the state of late LIMJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY,

AND AGENCY FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM INDIA.

CAPT. GRINDLAY, 16, *Cornhill, London*.

THE above Agency having now received the sanction and encouragement of a large portion of the officers of the three presidencies both in India and in England, the Agent begs to draw the attention of,

GENTLEMEN RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

who, by application at the agency office, or on communicating their wishes by letter, or by applying to Capt. Grindlay's agent at the outports, may have their baggage passed and forwarded to their Presidencies; Pay or Pension received and remitted, public and private business transacted at the India House, Bank, &c. and every information given regarding the Members of the Company's Civil and Military Establishments at home on leave; intelligence of promotions, changes, casualties, alterations in uniform, Military Equipments and Establishments; Registers of daily arrivals and departures, and addresses, &c.

The printed particulars in extensive circulation throughout India, point out the various objects of this establishment as available to His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Army, or Civil Service, and to Residents in India generally, in

SELECTING AND FORWARDING SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

and transacting affairs of every description.

The Agent solicits the communication from regiments and individuals of their permission to add their names to the list of those already enrolled as supporters of an institution of extensive utility to the Company's service.

A reading room has been established at the office, St. Martin's Place, for the convenience of the Subscribers to this Agency, regularly furnished with the most recent journals and publications connected with India, maps and works of reference, as well as registers for various information already mentioned.

Bristol.....Mr. Chas. Anderson.
Cork.....Mr. Danl. Callagan, Junr.
Deal.....Messrs. J. and E. Igguldin.
Falmouth.....Mr. Jno. Carne,
Liverpoool.....Mr. Robert Benson,
Plymouth.....Mr. Peter Birdwood,
Portsmouth.....Mr. Jno. Lindegreen,
Torbay.....Mr. Jno. Callry,
Weymouth.....Mr. Robert Penny.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga, rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.

Warchouse under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy*.—Courier Office, 25th April 1837,

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 25th April, 1837.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itenerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surg. W. Sullivan, from Mangalore.
Surg. F. Sheppee, B. E. Rt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lt. Col. C. B. James, to Cape of Good Hope.
Capt. W. Morley, 2d Batt. Artillery, to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 18th inst., at Byculiah Church by the Revd. Wm. Fletcher Charles Thatcher Esq., to Annie youngest daughter of Capt. Ross, Master Attendant.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st.—Barque Discovery, William Hawes, Master, from Mocha, 16th March 1837.

Do. 23rd.—Ship Vanguard, Donald Stewart, Master, from Liverpool, 21st December 1836.

Do. 24th.—The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Rowband Esq. Commr. from Mangalore, 21st April.

DEPARTURES.

April 23rd.—Ship Severn, H. Wake, Master, to Cape and England.

Passengers—Mrs. James, and 2 children, Mrs Gateskill, Mrs. Musprat, and 3 children, Lieut. Col. James, Mr. Musprat, Capt. Benbow, and child, Doctor Hathorn, Doctor Arding, Lieut. Vincent, Revd. Mr. Laurie, Capt. Jacob, Conductor Briscow, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Wilson and 1 child, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Plummer.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, and Hugh Lindsay.

Royal Yatch Prince Regent.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas, Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Haide, Pestonjee Bomanjee., and Vanguard.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton. Drongan, Emily Jane, and Discovery.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon, Shalimansha.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTAGUESE—Brig Escuna Geneveva, Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilideda Cassador, and Ann.

EMOLUMENTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT AT BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I beg the favour of your inserting in the Courier, the accompanying abstract of the Returns of Salaries, fees &c. received by the Officers of the Supreme Court at Bombay, a copy of which was furnished to the Legislative Council of India on the 28th January 1836.

Your Obedient Servant.
D. B. SMITH,—*Acting Prothonotary*.

SUPREME COURT HOUSE, *Bombay, 24th April* 1837.

Statement of the Annual Average Emoluments of the several Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

	Paid by Government Annually: Salary.	Office Allowance.	Fees.	Aggregate Annual Total.	Office Charges	Nett Annual Income: Amount.	on an average of	Remarks.
The Master in Equity	6,300	None.....	11,539 12 ..	17,839 12 ..	1,700 15 8	16,138 12 8	3 years	
" Accountant General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not furnished.*
" Prothonotory, Clerk of the Papers, of the depositions, and reading clerk	None...	6,474 14 6	17,030 7 ..	31,215 6 ..	9,891 6 1	21,323 15 11	11 years	
" Register on the Equity Side	None...		7,686 8 9					
" " Admiralty	None...		23 8 9					
" Ecclesiastical Register	None...	4,296	22,455 12 5	26,751 12 5	5,449 1 9	21,302 10 8	2 years	
" Clerk of the Crown and Register on the Admiralty side in the Criminal Department	6,300	2,454	1,353 8 ..	10,107 8 ..	2,454	7,653 8 ..	1 year	
" Clerk of the Small Causes	1,200	None.... ..	19,743 2 3	20,943 2 3	7,298 13 1	13,645 5 2	3 years	The Fees of this office are paid into the Treasury after deducting contingent petty supplies which average Rs. 100 per annum.
" Deputy Clerk of the Crown	2,100	None.... ..	.....	2,100	.....	2,100	2 Do.	
" Examiner	2,100	None.... ..	2,641 6 ..	4,741 6 ..	402 4 5	4,339 1 7	2 years	
" Sealer	None	None.... ..	4,020 12 ..	.....	420	3,600 12 ..	Do.	
" Chief Translator and Interpreter	7,200	6,024	22,52 5 ..	.....	6,032 5 4	7,200	3 Do.	
" Second Ditto	4,800	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,800	Do.	
" First Native Interpreter	3,6 0	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,600	Do.	
" Second Ditto	2,400	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,400	Do.	
" Portuguese Interpreter	1,200	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	Do.	
" Sheriff	4,200	7,494	11,301 10 6	27,995 10 6	8,694	14,301 10 6	4 years	Receives Rs. 100 per mensem from the Sheriff, in lieu of fees.
" Deputy Sheriff	3,600	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,600	Do.	
" Marshal	3,024	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,024	Do.	
" Chief Judges' Clerk	2,520	None.... ..	2,157 4 ..	4,677 4 ..	240	4,437 4 ..	Do.	
" Tipstaff	1,200	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1 year	
" Puisne Judges' Clerk	2,520	None	2,040	4,560	240	4,320	3 Do.	
" Tipstaff	1,200	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	Do.	
" Court-keeper	1,200	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1 years	
" Crier	600	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	600	11 years	
" Robe-Keeper	480	None.... ..	.....	.....	.....	480	3 years	
" Attorney for Paupers	6,000	None.... ..	353 5 4	6,353 5 4	1,800	4,553 5 4	3 Do.	
" Examiner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors	None	1,824	297 10 ..	2,121 10 ..	1,388	733 10 ..	2 Do.	
" Chief Clerk and Sealer of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors	None	2,919	774 6 7	36,93 6 7	2,919	774 6 7	3 years	
" Common Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors	None	2,625	2,275 10 ..	4,900 10 ..	2,625	22,75 10 ..	6 years	

* Extract from Table of Pay &c. in the Civil Department.

	per month.	per annum.
Accountant General in the Revenue Judicial and Military Departments	3333 5 4	
Ditto in the Supreme Court	74 1 2.....3407 6 6	....40888 14 0
Depnty Accountant General in the Revenue, Judicial and Military Department	2000 0 2	
Ditto in the Supreme Court	74 1 2.....2074 1 2	....24888 14 0

ED. COURIER.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1837.

There can now, we understand, be no doubt of the despatch of the *Hugh Lindsay* to the Persian Gulph, on the 28th instant, if the Calcutta Dawk of the 17th inst. shall arrive in time. Colonel Chesney will take his passage on her, and we hear that every possible exertion will be made to secure the speedy transmission of the packets by her, but even should they reach England in a shorter time than has ever yet been accomplished overland, we should still deem the Euphrates route objectionable for the present, as tending to impede and to interfere with the projected arrangements for securing our Overland Communication by the Red Sea.

The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived yester morning before daybreak, bringing accounts from Mangalore up to the 21st inst., and we are most happy in being able to state that the recent accounts from Madras, from which it might have been inferred that Mangalore was likely to fall into the hands of the insurgents, have not been borne out. On the contrary the place was fully relieved on the 11th inst, by the arrival of a body of 400 Native and 100 European Troops from Cannanore, and the insurgents had in consequence retreated to a distance of twenty miles from the Town. Though we have not been able to glean particulars as to the defence of Mangalore up to that date, yet from the silence on this point of all the letters of which we have had the perusal, we cannot but infer that it had been defended without much bloodshed. The services of our own troops, though despatched from hence with an expedition reflecting credit on the energy and arrangements of every department at this Presidency, were not considered requisite on their arrival, and their immediate return to Bombay, by the ships that carried them down, was in contemplation, but on the eve of it, orders were received from Brigadier Allan, the Commandant of the Madras Forces in that district, directing their disembarkation. This appears to have arisen from an express, which had been received to the effect that the whole of the Coorg Country was in a state of rebellion. H. M. Queen's Regt. from Belgaum, and a detachment of the 10th B. N. I. had also landed on the coast, and been marched to Condapoor about 55 miles N. of Mangalore, where they were detained by the Civil Authorities, and a detachment of the 23d B. N. I. had been sent to a strong place called Kosserode, which was supposed to be disaffected.

The speedy arrival of the troops from Bombay appears to have excited a great sensation. The news of the disturbance arrived at this place on the 11th inst. at 2. P. M. H. M. S. *Winchester* was despatched at 11 A. M. on the following morning, and arrived off Mangalore in 57 hours. The Hugh Lindsay followed at sunset of the same day, and also arrived in 57 hours, and the *Atalanta* which left this in the afternoon of the 14th inst. made the passage in 50 hours.

Since writing the above we have learned that no loss of European life was sustained in the defence of Mangalore, and it is also said that the report of the blowing up of the Powder Magazine there, originated in a mere bird's eye view of the transaction.

We insert a copy of the Official Return, furnished to the Legislative Council of India in January 1836, of the emoluments of the Officers of the Supreme Court at this Presidency, as the best corrective of the absurd misrepresentations which, from time to time, have been put forth here upon the subject.

MADRAS.

CONSERVATIVE,—APRIL 11.

"INSURRECTION IN CANARA.—The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached Government by express on Sunday evening. The particulars so far as we have been able to collect them are these—It seems that the Government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state, that the dawk runners had been murdered, the communication cut off, and that the Collector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances, which it was also known were led by a discontented Chief from the Coorg country. On the 30th ultimo the Town of Mangalore, to which it appears the Collector had returned, driven back we believe by the Insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5000 armed men, principally Maplas of the country of Canara, there being at the time no larger force in the Town than 250 Sepoys, the Head Quarters of the 2d Regiment N. I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with the utmost secrecy) before the troops were driven out of their lines which were set fire to by the the Insurgents. A vessel (the Barque *Eamont* from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the Port and signals of distress being hoisted on the Flag Staff, she stood into the Roads. Mr. Bird, the Judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe the only two European Gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and returned with the Captain of the Ship to the shore. On their return they found the Troops drawn up on the Beach and Mr. Lewin, the Collector and Mr. Reade, Mr. Malthy, and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the Town in every direction in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction Messsrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the Commander of the *Eamont* to the Vessel—the latter having promised a reinforcement of two six pounders, and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The Boat which took the Commander off in going out of the mouth of the river had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock-men but happily their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the Vessel it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all, quarters of the Town which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene the Powder Magazine blew up at the same moment.

The *Eamont* with her party on board immediately made sail for Cannanore with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the Commander or his Passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore is still unknown. The discipline of organized Troops is not easily overcome by the irregular force of an ill armed populace, and we may trust that the experienced Officer (Colonel Dowker) by whom the Regiment was commanded aided by the cool judgment and abilities of Mr. Lewin, the Collector, will have found a way of retreat from this most awful situation. We must remain however for the present in state of painful uncertainty as to the fate of these gallant and devoted individuals. Brigadier Allen's force from Cannanore, is by this time doubtless on the spot, and the prompt measures that have been taken will doubtless pour into the province a sufficient force to overwhelm the spirit of insurrection, which appears we are grieved to think, to have overspread the whole province.

We are happy to learn that by expresses received from Colonel Cubbon and Captain LeHardy it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mysore or Coorg and that those authorities have every confidence in the devotion of all the people above the Ghauts.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 12.

Considerable excitement was causes at the Presidency on Monday by a variety of rumours current regardiug a commotion and rising on the Western Coast, which was said to have led to an attack on Mangalore, the destruction of that place and massacare of the Military and Civil residents, ill-defined tales of this kind too generally breed much exaggeration, accumulating disasters and importance as the story flies from mouth to mouth; and we have therefore been at some pains to gather the true version of what has reached the Presidency, and believe the following account to which we add some connecting details may be depended on. The affair promises to have been one of the most serious and deplorable character.

There are two Provinces within the Canara range, which formerly belonged to the Coorg Rajah, having been ceded to him for services rendered in a past year to the British Army, and which, reverting to us after the late war, were placed under the charge of the Collector of Canara. They are inhabited by a peculiar and bigoted sect of people, termed Moplas, said to be of Persian origin, who have always, we understand, shewn themselves, a disaffected and turbulent race. Of late this spirit has been more conspicuously shewn, and the Moplas, principally instigated by a Pretender to the Coorg kingdom. have endeavoured to foment disturbances in that latter country. The Coorgs however, who enjoy a peace and tranquillity under our rule before a stranger to them, showed no inclination to adopt the lesson, and in fact themselves brought notice to our Officers of the attempt, upon which Captain LeHardy of the 36th drove the Moplas from the district. Thus foiled they appear, headed by the pretender, to have organized plans of revolt in their own Provinces; and, some hostile demonstrations having been observed in the Mangalore district, the civil authorities called on Major Dowker to seize this individual and disperse a body of insurgents reported to be assembled at Bellarypett. Major Dowker accordingly proceed with 150 men of the 2d Regiment and three officers to effect this object—accompanied by Mr. Lewin the Collector—he moved to Pootoor whither the pretender had betaken himself, but here the insurgents were found not to be the despicable rabble expected, and he was attacked by a body, whose numbers are vaguely stated at 10,000 men, and forced to retire on Mangalore, losing on the retreat, which was effected with much difficulty, 59 men. The party reached Mangalore on the 4th Instant, closely followed by the insurgents, who soon after regularly invested the place. At this time the Brig *Eamont* providentially entered the roads, and observing a signal of distress at the Flagstaff, sent her Boat ashore, into which were put the Ladies residing at the place and carried on board the Brig by Mr. Bird and Mr. Dumergue, the Zillah Judge and his Assistant. These Gentlemen were obliged to remain on board, the strength of the intervening body of insurgents preventing their again joining the Troops. Lieutenant Cotton of the Cavalry, who was on board the Brig, with a very proper Military feeling had landed in the first instance and joined the Force. The Captain sent on shore 2 six pounders from his Vessel, but it is doubtful whether they ever reached Major Dowker. This occurred on the 5th, and, immediately after landing the Guns, the *Eamont* set sail for Cannanore. At the time the conflict was going on, but, before the Brig cleared the roads, she saw the Powder Magazine blown up, the Houses in the Town break out in flames, and at the same time the fire of Musquetry ceased. On reaching Cannanore, the circumstances were reported, and a strong Detachment of Europeans and Natives under Lieutenant Colonel Green was immediately sent off by Brigadier Allan to the relief of the place.

The facts detailed in the foregoing have, as we understand, reached Madras in the reports of Mr. Bird and the Captain of the Brig, forwarded from Cannanore. The communication by tappal having been cut off, this indirect and partial information is all we can at present gain of the disastrous affair, and no express came to yesterday; but we trust by our next issue that we may be enable to put our leaders in possession of the entire facts and remove the fears now entertained for the fate of the 2d Regiment, and the numerous Civil Officers at the Station of Mangalore. Speculation is of course rife but it is of a painful order; it is however supposed that Major Dowker may have blown up the Magazine, desiring to concentrate his Force and finding he could no longer protect it, in which case he may have had it in his power to take up a position and hold out until the reinforcement from Cannanore arrived, though the scoundrels in the meantime should have forced their way into and *looted* the Town. The fate of the small Detachments over the District excites also lively apprehension. The Mangalore District is one of conconsiderable extent, but has lately had only one Regiment for its protection, the 2d N. I., and that broken up into small Detachments, leaving only three Companies for the protection of Mangalore itself. If this unfortunate Regiment, with its weak outposts, prove to have been cut off in detail, it will be a bitter reflection on the short-sighted policy under which our economizing Government reduced the Brigade, maintained until late years in this District, a measure as reckless as unaccountable when we consider the extent of that portion of our Territory, the vicinity of this turbulent and disaffected race, and that, as we are informed, the present is neither the first nor the second time that Mangalore has been threatened.

What the intentions of Government may be in this matter have not transpired; but we have heard the following mentioned as the disposition of the Troops who are to be held in readiness to march according to the tenor of the next advices that may be received. The 27th N. I. has already started from Bangalore towards the scene of action: one half of H. M. 39th Regiment, one half of the Horse Artillery Force at the same station, and two or three squadrons of the 6th Light Cavalry are to follow, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Williamson. The 39th Regiment at Mercara moves on to the top of the Ghaut, and the 19th N. I. marches on from the French Rocks to oocupy their post at Mercara. Troops at other Stations, Bellary, Trichinopoly, &c. will move as as occasion may point out a necessity, 700 Coorg Peons have volunteered to march down against the Moplas.

We will only now add that considering the painful state in which the minds of relatives and friends are kept by the present dubious and partial report, we hope the Government will publish every authentic detail that may reach them, with the least possible delay.

MADRAS HERALD.—APRIL, 12.

Accounts reached Madras on Sunday night of a serious insurrectin at Mangalore; but up to late hour last evening no further particulars have arrived. We shall endeavour to collect the latest authentic intelligence up to the hour of going to Press.

HERALD, OFFICE 12 O'CLOCK.

We have much satisfaction in being able to announce, in reference to the exaggerated reports which have been in circulation during the last two days, and which are calculated to cause much anxiety to the friends of parties at Mangalore, that at the time the latest accounts left that place, Major Dowker had succeeded inlrepelling the attack made upon him with trifling loss.

We learn that intelligence has been received from Major Dowker, dated the 6th Instant, stating that on the previous day a determined attack had been made on Mangalore by a strong body of Coorgs—that they had been repulsed with heavy loss. Amongst those taken was a Leader since dead. The loss on the part of the 2d Regiment was about forty in all.—The treasure was saved but a great part of the town was burnt.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER—APRIL 11.

We added a postscript yesterday to our town edition to mention that Government had yielded to the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce, and had determined to reopen the treasury for advances against consigment to England. We now learn that the advances will be made immediately to those who may apply for them, and that the sum fixed for issue in this way is seventy Lakhs in Bengal, twenty Lakhs in Bombay, ten Lakhs in Madras and fifty Lakhs in China, provided no orders came out from England inconsistent with this arrangement, which we presume may be regarded as the financial remittance of the ensuing twelve months. The Indian Exchange is fixed at 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee.

We have seen a letter from Mrs. Turton, dated from the Lazaretto at Malta, the 18th February. It contains some interesting information regarding steam packet and quarantine arrangements which we subjoin:

"The London Mail for Alexandria and Malta is made up there on the 1st, or if that is a Sunday the 2nd of every month. It is 48 hours (thereabouts) to Falmouth, and the Steamer goes the moment it reaches that place. It is abou 15 days to Malta where the *Alexandria* Steamer takes that Mail, the other going on to Corfu. Five days is the ordinary passage from Malta to Alexandria—we were only 4 days and 8 hours from there here. This with 12 hours between the arrival of the *Falmouth*, and the sailing of the *Alexandria* Steamer from Malta, will make the arrival of the latter at Alexandria about the 24th of each month. It then goes on to Bayruth in Syria, delivers the Euphrates Mail, and returns after waiting 12 hours to Alexandria. This usually occupies about 6 days, and it departs for Malta *generally* 12 hours after its return from Bayruth, which makes its more usual time the 1st or 2d of the month. I had understood that the first was the fixed period of departure, and was nearly too late under this idea which I should have regretted greatly, as I had sacrified Thebes and much worth seeing in Egypt to my desire of doing my duty to my friends of the Black Act. The quarantine at Malta is 20 days, but as the day you make the land, and the day you are let out both count it is only 18 clear days. Malta is celebrated for being the best and most comfortable Lazaretto in the world, but we find it far from *comfortable* though the folks are very civil, and you can receive visits from those in the Town in the Parlatorio, not touching them—have newspapers or Books, purchase what you can describe (for of course you are not allowed to be measured, or if you touch the things to return them) and you can hire washerwomen or other servants to come into quarantine with you, I have also since learnt something more about the quarantine, which you must take as a correction of my letter upon this subject. If you have a clean bill of health from Alexandria, which we had not, there being occasional cases of Plague there, you may go on in the Steamer or (I believe any other vessel) direct to England, the very day of your arrival, and will be admitted to Pratique, both at Gibraltar and England, If you go elsewhere, on the continent, to either France or Italy, you must finish your 20 days quarantine which is the length of the usual quarantine *at Malta*, from Alexandria, whether you have a clean or a foul bill of health. If you have a foul bill you may nevertheless embark direct for England after performing 10 out of the 20 days quarantine, but the Ship or Steamer in which you embark, in that case, sails in quarantine, but this seems of no consequence, as she gets Pratique nevertheless at Gibraltar and in England. Thus you may arrive in the *Alexandria* Steamer one day, and if you have a clean bill of health go on at once in the *Falmouth* Steamer the following one, or with a foul bill go on in a sailing Vessel to any part in England in 10 days, or to any port in the world in 20."—*Calcutta Courier, April* 13.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFORMERS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Reform Bill, as announced on the 1st of March 1831, so very far exceeded the utmost that any one had ever expected from the aristocratic Whigs, that its sufficiency as a step, the power of carrying it which resulted from its sufficiency, and the subsequent ablility of the Grey Government to have bestowed upon the country the natural consequences of Parliamentary Reform, may all be attributed, and in no small degree, to those efforts of the press between November 1831, which aimed at convincing Lord Grey and his colleagues of the necessity for a not less effectual measure. In 1833 and 34, again, if the Grey Government had not been intoxicated by good fortune, it would have been preserved by the remonstrances and warnings of the independent portion of the press. And assuredly, if Lord Melbourne's Administration should fall in consequence of remaining too far behind public opinion, it will not be for want of information and warning as to their danger. When a Ministry is exposed to the loss of the support by which it exists, its best friends, we cannot say so too often, are those who point out the risk. But as it is impossible to perform this duty without some censure of the powers that be, one of the highest functions of journalism is necessarily a most disagreeable, not to say painful task. Amongst the worst consequences of plain-speaking to men in power, the truth-telling journalist is accused, by some who know better, and by others who will believe nothing that disagrees with their own wishes, of being actuated by bad motives. It was just so with the *Spectator* during the winter of 1830-31, when, occupied in showing that the promised Reform of Parliament would be insufficient unless it were real, we were charged with intending to throw obstacles in the way of "his Majesty's patriotic Ministers." In due season, we answered that accusation by originating the cry of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." In like manner, during 1833 and '34, while the Grey Ministry was wasting and destroying a greater power than ever Ministry possessed before, our exposure of that astonishing folly, and frequent warnings of the melancholy result, were attributed to some feeling of person hostility towards Lord Grey and Lord Brougham. Those ex-Ministers would now, probably, be the first to acknowledge in candour, that the aim and tendency of our remarks on their abuse of unequalled power, were of the most friendly description. The time is not yet come for replying to the charge now brought against us by the hangers-on of Government. But that time cannot be distant. Shortly after the meeting of Parliament, this Ministry will either have become stronger than ever, by securing the strenuous support of all Reformers, or it will have been broken up by pursuing an opposite course. Whether it stand or fall, the sole object of our recent complaints and censures has been to maintain and strengthen it. We are fully convinced that a Whig-Radical Ministry is the only one which, in the present state of parties and affairs, can lead the Reformers with any immediate effect; and we dread—none more—the calamities which could not but result from the restoration, though but for a time, of Tory dominion. This conviction and this fear comprehend the only motives with which we have recently blamed the supinenes of Ministers.

But even-handed justice demands, that *all* the blame of the unhapy position in which Reformers are just exhibited to the ridicule and scorn of the Tories, should not be cast upon the Whigs. Still less does it become some who now complain of Whig supineness, to reproach the Whigs on that score. We allude to certain Reformers in the House of Commons,—Reformers who may be termed independent, since they have no personal objects or party attachments, and were, for that very reason, sent to Parliament as representatives of Reform principles. These gentlemen have not satisfied their constituents, nor, one should think, their own conscience. During four sessions of the Reformed Parliament, what have *they* done for the cause of Reform, beyond supporting the Whigs against the Tories?—the sum of their performances might be told in a line. What have they left undone?—the answer would be a long catalogue of omissions. They are disinterested beyond comparison with politicians in any former time—most remarkable for consientiousness—always ready to say their say in defence of property and justice, and to dissent from the proposals of ignorance or dishonesty from whatever quarter coming—far better informed, and more accomplished, many of them, than any like number of the aristocratic order—while not a few of them have been brought up to habits of labour and method which qualify for public business: but, on the other hand, they are individually shy, diffident, or timed—as a body without concert or cooperation, and therefore without "division of employments" in the great work of fulfilling their proper mission—and, above all, so deficient in energy as to take pleasure, it would seem, in relying upon any body but themselves. The supineness of Ministers, now so unwelcome to the Independent Reformers in Parliament, is resolute activity when compared with their own past supineness. Calling themselves "earnest" Reformers by way of distinction, they are more infirm of purpose than the purest of the "pure old Whigs" trembling between his fear of the Ballot and his fear of Lyndhurst. They can talk vigorously in private society, and preach against the feebleness of others and philosophize with delightful acuteness and perspicuity, about ends and means and human impulses; and some of them can even reproach the masses out of doors with indifference to the great principles of Reform: but when it comes to action—when the occasion arrives on which *they* could be of use—one has only to wonder at their total want of zeal and self-reliance. By their apathy, and seeming incapacity for action, they have really cast no little discredit on their own most cherished principles; for the vulgar naturally conclude, that those must be impracticable objects, whose only advocates in Parliament are mere theorists, however able. They also were the first to set an example of entire reliance upon the Whigs, to the masses out of doors, whom they would now blame for apathetic reliance upon the Whigs. Let us applaud their discretion in steadily supporting a Whig-Radical Ministry in opposition to the Reform-hating Tories; but they must be accused of positive neglect of duty, when we recollect how little they have done, either for making known their principles throughout the country, or for sustaining in the country that spirit of Reform by means of which alone their principles can ever triumph. With the exception of Mr. Grote's annual speeches for the Ballot—all differing from each other, and yet each appearing to contain every argument on his side of the question—we do not call to mind any one remarkable effort of the Independent Reformers in Parliament; and even of this one, much of the effect was lost on the last occasion, by the *accidental* which postponed Mr. Grote's motion to a late period of the session. Was it by accident also, that nothing—just *nothing*—was done last year by the Independent Reformers, for the principles of Extended Suffrage, Short Parliaments, Peerage Reform Church Reform, a Poor-law for Ireland, Free Trade in Corn, Law Reform, Colonial Office Reform, Popular Education, &c. &c. &c.? All of those objects might have been greatly promoted,—some of them might, perhaps, by this time have been so near attainment as to be within the list of Cabinet measures for next session,—if, as to each of them, the Independent Reformers, having organized themselves for the purpose, had submitted to the House, *and to the country*, a well considered measure; supporting it in concert by facts and arguments, and with that zeal, earnestness, and self-reliance, without which it is idle to hope for sympathy and support from the masses out of doors. And all this the Independent Reformers might have done, without in the least damaging the Ministry. On the contrary, voting regularly, and speaking whenever occasion had served in support of the Government, they would, by giving fresh life and activity to the principles of Reform, have entirely defeated, if they had not prevented the adoption of, that new Tory policy which has been the primary cause of Whig-Radical disunion and of danger to the Ministry. If Lord Melbourne may be blamed for having so long delayed the adoption of some new plan of action for preserving his Government, the Independent Reformers in Parliament are deeply to blame for never having had a plan of action. But, supposing them to be free from that unmanly pride which is at this very moment the bane of the Whigs, they will profit by experience. The past cannot be recalled; but it teaches a most valuable lesson for the future. Let us hope that so instructive a lesson will not be read in vain, by men who to uncommon sagacity join a habit of obedience to the dictates of conscience.

Since the above was written, we have had reason to believe that Mr. Grote will take the very first opportunity of moving in the House of Commons, not a resolution in favour of Ballot, but for leave *to bring in a bill*. If the proposed bill be published without delay, it will, for the sake of its preamble, be printed in every Liberal newspaper of the United Kingdom; in which case, Mr. Grote may expect the support of numerous petitions praying that *that bill* may pass. As the intention of the Reform Bill is, at present, the best *cheval de bataille* for their Reformers, so may we expect that "*the* Ballot Bill" will soon be their cry; and if Reformers out of doors do this duty, may not very long before we have to speak of "the Ballot Act."

For in thus actively promoting a measure which object is, that electors should be protected in voting according to their own inclination, Mr. Grote will [illegible] alone. Just as the above remarks on the past [illegible] of the Independent Reformers in Parliament were for the press, we received an early copy of an article will appear in the forthcoming number of the *and Westminster Review*, and which contains a statement of the views and purposes of the Independent Reformers for the approaching session. The politicians, it seems, whose organ the *London and minster Review* may be termed, intend at length to Reform principles their *active and well-organized* support. Yet will they also support Ministers, by all the means their power short of a sacrifice of principle. Such is the impression left by a hasty glance at this their very opportune and important Manifesto; on which we shall week bestow the full attention that it deserves.—*Spectator, December* 26.

BANKING.

The ingenious Colonel Torrens has just published a pamphlet in the form of a letter to Lord Melbourne "On the Causes of the Recent Derangement in the Money-market, and on Bank Reform." The Colonel endeavours to make out that the Bank Directors are [illegible] rant or negligent of the true method of regulating their operations so as to prevent disastrous fluctuations in the foreign exchanges and in the amount of the circulating medium. It is not our purpose to go through the whole of the

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against the Bank, because it appears to rest upon assumption, which, if we understand Colone Torrens, is untenable. He maintains that *deposits* in the hands of bankers perform the functions of money, form a part of the medium of exchange, and *act upon prices* and upon the foreign exchanges *exactly in the same way and to the same extent* in which the same amount in coin and bank-notes would act upon prices and upon the foreign exchanges." This appears to us very much the same as saying, that a million sterling lying in the Bank of England, untouched, at the credit of anybody, would have the same effect upon the price of Exchequer Bills or of coffee, as if the person who had the power to draw it out actually did invest it in the Exchequer Bills or coffee. Of course, if Colonel Torrens is right, the influence of deposits on the medium of exchange must be very great; and he proceeds to explain how it operates.

"When merchants and others transfer coin and bank-notes from their own desks to the hands of their bankers, the operation would have the effect of contracting the currency, even though the bankers should keep the whole of the coin and notes transferred to their custody, locked up in their coffers until drawn out by the depositors. The following illustration will make this apparent.

"Let us assume that the merchants and dealers within the Metropolitan district require, for the conducting of their business, circulating money to the amount of 10,000,000*l.*, and that they actually hold this amount in coin and Bank of England paper. This being the previous state of things, let us assume again, that these merchants and dealers open accounts with the London bankers, and place with them, as deposits, the 10,000,000*l.* in coin and notes, which they before kept in their desks. Now this change in the manner of keeping the cash required to meet the current demands of the market, would not leave the merchant and dealer with a less command of money, with a less power of making payments and of making purchases than they before possessed. By drawing checks upon their bankers to the amount of 10,000,000*l.*, they can come into the market just as effectually as they could before have done by bringing out coin and notes to that amount from their own-boxes. If the whole of the 10,000,000*l.* in coin and notes, deposited with the bankers, were locked up in their coffers until drawn out in payment of the checks of the depositors, this locking up of coin and notes would have no conceivable effect in depriving the depositors of the power of drawing checks and of making payments or purchases to the amount of the 10,000,000*l.* It is evident, therefore, that transferring coin and bank-paper from the desks of merchants and others, and placing them for safe custody as bank deposits, could have no effect whatever either in contracting or expanding the currency, *even if the whole of the coin and bank-paper so transferred were locked up in the coffers of the bank until withdrawn in payment of the checks of the depositors.* But the whole of the coin and notes deposited with the banks would not be locked up until required in payment of the checks drawn by the depositors. Bankers make their profit by lending, upon available securities, the greater part of the sums deposited with them by their customers. When our merchants and dealers deposited 10,000,000*l.* with the banks, the bankers would retain a part of the sum--say 2,000,000*l.* as a reserve, or rest, for the purpose of making occasional payments over their counters, and would employ the other 8,000,000*l.* in the purchase of stock or of Exchequer Bills, or in the discount of bills of exchange. Now, it is self evident that this would occasion an extenssion of the general medium of exchange. *The merchants and others, who had deposits with the bankers to the amount of* 10,000,000*l.*, *would be just as able as they were before to come into the market and make payments and purchases to the amount of* 10,000,000*l.*; *while the persons who sold the Stock and the Exchequer Bills, or who obtained the discounts would be able to come into the market and effect payments and make purchases, to the amount of* 8,000,000*l.* Thus, in this case, which has been taken for illustration, the operation of the private banks in receiving deposits and in investing them in available securities, would have the effect of *increasing the circulating medium* by 8,000 000*l.*"

The mere transfer of 10,000,000*l.* in coin or bank-notes from the strong box of Messrs. Baring and Company to the bank of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Company, would make no difference in the circulating medium; so far we agree with the Colonel. If the bank lent 8,000,000*l.* to Messrs Rothschild out of the 10,000,000*l.* deposited by Barings, then 8,000,000*l.* would be put, it may be assumed, into active circulation. Suppose, however, that Barrings required their 10,000,000*l.* to invest in cotton, and drew it out of the bank; the way to answer their checks would be for the bank to recall its loan to Rothschilds; and thus the money would have changed hands, but the amount of the circulating medium would not have been altered. But Colonel Torrens assumes, that the mere deposit by the one party and the loan of it by the bank to another, has had the magical effect of increasing 10,000,000*l.* to 18,000,000*l.*; as if an entry to a customer's credit in the books of a bank would enable the bank to repay him the amount deposited, when that amount was lent out to other parties.

Proceeding on this strange misconception, as we must consider it, Colonel Torrens goes on to argue, that by a juggle of deposits and loans, and then deposits again, the circulating medium and the liabilites of a bank may be increased almost infinitely. He maintains that, whatever sums a bank may advance upon securities in the morning, will be returned to them in the shape of deposits in the evening; and that a portion of these deposits (the whole of which he assumes nevertheless would be called for and used by the depositors) might continually be lent to fresh parties, until such a result as the following were obtained.

	Bsposits.	Coin.	Securities.
Liabilities..	£100,000,000	..	
Assets.....	..	£10,000,000	£90,000,000

The grand charge Colonel Torrens brings against the Bank Directors is, that they failed to distinguish between the different effects produced upon the medium of exchange by a contraction of their issues and by a contraction of their deposits He admits that the Bank diminished its deposits when it increased its circulation; but then, referring to his statement of the manner in which a circulating currency becomes the basis of a far greater amount of credit currency—both having the same effect upon prices—he says that the Directors exhibited lamentable ignorance in allowing the foreign exchanges to act upon their deposits and not upon their circulation; inasmuch as, by deducting 1,000,000*l.* from their issues, they would have diminished the circulating medium by at least five times that amount; whereas, by reducing their deposits, they only withdrew from the circulation just so much as that reduction of deposits amounted to. But we shall not enter further into this part of the subject, because, as we said before, it is based upon an assumption which we cannot admit: and it appears to us a contradiction, to maintain in one place that deposits "perform the functions of money, form a part of the medium of exchange, and act upon prices and upon foreign exchanges *exactly in the same way* and to the *same extent*" as coin or bank-notes, (see page 7 of the pamphlet,) and in another to charge the Directors of the Bank with lamentable ignorance, because (see page 27,) they failed to distinguish between the "*different effects* produced on the medium of exchange by a contraction of their *issues* and by a contraction of their *deposits*."

It is, however, by no means impossible that we have misunderstood Colonel Torrens: indeed, it will please us far more to find that we have been obtuse, than to bring ourselves to believe that so able and acute a reasoner as the Colonel should have spent much pains in the discovery of "a mare's nest."—*Spectator, Jan. 7.*

REMARKS
ON THE USE OF OIL IN THE PLAGUE.

By Citizen Desgenettes, Chief Physician to the Army of the East.

A series of observations and reasonings led George Baldwin, the British Consul at Alexandria, to believe that friction of the bodies of persons exposed to the plague, with lukewarm oil of olives, would be not only a preservative against, but an efficacious means of removing, that malady In order to bring his opinion to the test of experiment, he imparted it to Father Louis of Pavia, who had superintended the hospital of Smyrna for seven and and twenty years, requesting him to make a trial of this remedy: and that priest observed that, of all the means against the plague, employed under his inspection, this was the most useful.

From the trials made of this remedy, there resulted a series of directions on the manner of administering it, and of the regimen to be observed during the time.

It is not sufficient barely to anoint the whole body with oil: it must also be strongly rubbed with it; and hence the word friction has been preferred to unction.

The friction ought to be made with a clean spunge, and a motion so quick, that it may be over in three minutes. It should be made only once, on the day when disease makes its appearance.

If the perspiration be not abundant, the frictions must he repeated till the patient swims, so to speak, in his sweat; and neither his shirt nor his bed should be changed, till the prespiration cease. This operation should be performed in a close chamber, furnished with a chafing-dish full of live coals, on which sugar or juniper-berries ought, from time to time, to be strewed.

It is impossible to determine the time which sholud intervene between the frictions, because a second friction cannot be made, till the prespiration has entirely ceased; a circumstance which depends on the constitution of the patient. Before each repetition of the friction with oil, the sweat must be wiped from the patient's body with a warm cloth. These frictions may be continued several days successively, till a favourable change is observed, and then they may be more slight. It is difficult to determine precisely the quantity of oil necessary for each friction; but a pound should certainly be sufficient! the freshest and purest oil is to be prefered, and it should be rather lukewarm then hot. The breast and the privities should be slightly rubbed; and the parts which are not under friction should be carefully covered, to avoid cold. If there are tumors and buboes, they should be gently anointed, till they are sufficiently ready for the application of emollient cataplasms, to induce suppuration.

The person who performs the frictions should before-hand anoint his body with oil; it is useless for him to rub himself; nor does it signify whether he anoint himself with more or less quickness. It will also be prudent for him to observe the ordinary precautions as to oil-skin or cere-cloth clothes, woodenshoes, &c. to avoid the breath of the patient, and above all, to preserve a great deal of courage and coolness.

We cannot too much recommend, that the frictions be not delayed after the disease make its appearance. The perspirations are very much promoted by giving the patient an infusion of the flowers of the alder-tree withou any sugar.

As to regimen, the patient may be supported, for the first four or five days, with a soup of vermicelli, well boiled in water alone, without salt. Afterwards a small spoonful of cherries preserved in sugar, may be additionally given him six or seven time a day; for it is to be feared that honey would be too laxative.

When there are hopes of a cure, that is, when, after five or six days, the patient finds himself better, he may be allowed in the morning a cup of good Mocha coffee, and a sugared biscuit, and the number of biscuits may be increased, as he recovers his strength.

For fifteen or twenty days, the patient should dine and sup on rice or vermicelli, boiled in water alone, a little bread, dried raisins and preserved cherries, in greater plenty than before; and the quantity of bread, which ought to be of the best quality, may be increased. In summer, his soup may be made of little gourds (*courges*), and in winter of pot-herbs, with no other seasoning than a little oil of sweet almonds. In the course of the day, according to the state of the convalescent, oranges, very ripe or baked pears, or even biscuits, may be given him, in such quantity, that digestion may be easily carried on, and his appetite never wholly satisfied. At the end of thirty or even five-and-thirty days, his morning and evening repasts may consist of soup made of chicken, or a neck of mutton; but he should not be allowed to use solid meat, before the expiration of forty days, in order to avoid indigestion, which is dangerous, and frequently accompanied with the return of buboes.

After the fortieth day, he may eat roasted or boiled veal, and may take a moderate quantity of wine; but should carefully avoid every thing which is of difficult digestion.

The following are some proofs of the efficacy of oil:—

In one year, in which the plague carried off a million of people in Upper and Lower Egypt, there was not a single instance of an oil-porter being attacked with that Malady:* The same observation was made at Tunis; and these facts first suggested the idea of employing oil, both as a preservative and as a remedy.

In 1793, two-and-twenty Venetian sailors lived on a low swamp, for the space of five-and-twenty days, with three persons who died of the plague; but unction with oil saved all the rest of the party.

In the same year, three Armenian families, one of them consisting of thirteen individuals, another of eleven, and the third of nine, saved themselves by the same means. They attended their infected parents, lay on the same beds, and might be said to hold them incessantly in their arms; yet they escaped the contagion.

In 1794, a poor woman was shut up in a chamber with thirteen persons, infected with the plague, of whom she had the care, and by means of unction, she preserved herself from the contagion.

Two persons belonging to a family of Ragusa, caught the infection in the last mentioned year. They plunged themselves, so to speak, into oil, and were exempted from all harm.

In short this practice is at present approved, and generally followed at Smyrna.

In the course of these observations, we had several admonitions; particularly on the necessity of immediately administering the frictions to the infected. A delay of five or six days would render them wholly ineffectual.

A dierrhœa is regarded as a moral symptom: the frictions however ought not to be discontinued on that account; for four patients, who had arrived at that dangerous crisis; were nevertheless cured.

The hospital at Smyrna received, in five years, two hundred and fifty infected patients; and it may be safely affirmed that every one of them, who were allowed proper time, and submitted to the above treatment, obtained a cure.

An immense number have been preserved from contagion by unction, assisted by temperance.

The little work, of which the present is an abstract, is concluded by the favourable attestations of the Counsils of England, and the empire, at Smyrna; and a number of testimonies of persons in public employments, and of respectable individuals, who have endeavoured to extend this method of treatment into every country interested in it.

* The Translator has been informed that, when the plague raged in London, the tallow-chandlers generally, or universally escaped infection. The tobaconists are said to have been equally fortunate.

We have omitted nothing essential, and disregarding all theory, we only present facts, already supported by numerous testimonies, and which we submit anew to the test of experiment.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS DECEMBER, 22.

THE PRISONER COUNCEL BILL.

On the motion that the above order to be entered on the minutes.

Sir P. LAURIE, in moving that the order be entered on the minutes of the Court, was desirous of directing the attention of the Bench to a subject which, in his opinion, was one of great importance. He alluded to the alarming increase of the expenditure of the county money, which had arisen out of the establishment of the Central Criminal Court and the passing the Prisoners' Counsel Bill. By refering to some accounts which he had just obtained from the Treasurer of the County, he found that the claim upon the county-rate for expenses for prosecutions at the Central Criminal Court for the November session, 1834, amounted to 347*l.* 15s. 6d., and for those of November, 1835, 321*l.* 2s.; whilst, at those of the November just passed, the claim had increased to as much as 805*l.* 17s. 6d. (Hear.) This was not the only source of complaint. He had ascertained that the sum of 16*l.* was paid to the prosecutor in the case of Minter Hart. The prosecutor, it would be remembered, was a clergyman, and the son of a judge. (Hear, hear.) If the present practice were to go on, the Central Criminal Court would itself become puzzled, and the result would be, that the greatest inconvenience would arise in the administration of public justice, if indeed justice were not entirely defeated. He had been at the Old Bailey the last 10 days, and had been a witness to scenes which were an absolute disgrace to a place set apart for the dispensation of the laws of the country. The judge, in the event of the depositions sent from the police-office being heavy, would lay them down and direct that counsel should be employed for the prosecution, thereby entailing one of those items of additional expense to which the new system led; and then, if it so chanced that either of the witnesses varied in the slightest degree from the statement they had made before the committing magistrate, counsel got up, and in his address to the jury for the prisoner accused the witness for the prosecution of having committed perjury. Indeed, the system he was very greatly afraid would tend to defeat the ends of justice. He was happy however, to be able to say, that much to their honour, both Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Phillips had expressed it as their opinion, that the effect of the bill would be extremely prejudicial and bad. With regard to the increase of the expenses, he had no doubt but that at the termination of the next session it would be found that they had trebled. (Hear.) If ever there was an act of Parliament which was pregnant with inconvenience, and surrounded by objections, it was that which assigned counsel for the prosecution. He had lately been residing at Brighton, and he there heard that Mr. Seymour, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, had given up his office in consequence of the great additional trouble which was heaped upon him, in common with the other gentlemen who acted in a similar capacity (Hear, hear.) The expenses would now accumulate to such an extent that they would be compelled to go to the consolidated fund for their payment, as it was out of the question to suppose for one instant that the county-rate could pay it. (Hear, hear.) There was one case, too where 70*l.* was paid for the prosecution of two Irishmen. In fact, there would be extraordinary expenses in every case, and he had no hesitation in saying, he thought that so long as the existing mode was in operation, it was impossible that they could have the same fair and even-handed justice dealt out as had formerly been the boast of the country. (Hear.) He had felt himself called upon to allude to this matter, because he considered it to be one which the interests of all parties of all classes were closely connected. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said, for his part he must confess that he had at all times looked at the bill in question as one of a most mischievous tendency (hear), and it had led him very much to believe that there was a wide and a great difference between reform and alteration. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") One of the first effects of the bill was to open the mouth of the prisoner's counsel, who having addressed the jury on behalf of his client, would be replied to by the counsel for the prosecution, who in many instances aimed at influencing the minds of the jury, and the result was that the most absurd verdicts were returned. Parties who were clearly proved to have committed the offence for which they were then upon their trial were acquitted; whilst others, against whom the evidence was not satisfactory, were found guilty. The absurdity of some of the verdicts in cases which had been tried before him was extreme, a circumstance which might fairly be attributed in a great measure to the speeches of counsel. It was not for him, acting in the capacity of chairman of those sessions, to descend from the dignity of that chair and appear in the character of an advocate either for the prosecution or for the prisoner, or to enter into argumentative combat, for the purpose of endeavouring to remove the false impressions which counsel on either side might have made on the minds of the jury; it was merely, for him to attempt to place the real facts of the affair before the jury in such a manner as to enable them to have some chance of seeing how the question upon which they were to decide actually stood. If, however, he were to become the advocate under any circumstances while in that chair, the jury would probably express a want of faith in his directions, because he had oversteped his province as judge. (Hear, hear.) The next effect would be, that the counsel for the prosecution would seek to influence the passions of the jury against the party accused, to counteract which, the counsel for the prisoner would in all probability enter into a long and exaggerated statement, and upon that there would be an equally exaggerated speech in reply, so that it was evident there was little chance of the jury being left to consider the case by those gentlemen upon the testimony which had been given. Thus there was scarcely any prospect that justice could be done. There was then a most important effect, which was likely to follow upon the working of the bill, in respect to the way in which the depositions before the committing magistrates were drawn up. In London that which might be denominated as the nonsense, in fact, the unimportant parts, of the evidence given by the witnesses, was usually omitted; but in the office of a country justice, where the individual taking the depositions might be supposed as not having received a legal education, it not unfrequently happened that those portions were inserted, whilst in the hurry and confusion of a small and inconvenient office matters of importance we left out: and then, when the witnesses came into court, counsel attacked them upon an alleged variance in their statements. Their characters were attacked, their testimony impugned, and, in some cases, they were charged with being guilty of perjury, when the simple fact was, that the variance was attributable, not to the misstatement af the witness, but to accident, arising out of the circumstances to which he had just alluded. But here, again, the chances were that justice would be defeated by the effect of the address of the counsel, whose duty to his client would compel him to dwell with force upon the apparent discrepancy. A power was given by the bill to the judges to order the payment of the expenses, as had been referred to, of counsel who might be assigned to act for a prosecution.

Sir P. LAURIE, after some further remarks upon the subject of the expenses of counsel for the prosecution, expressed a hope that something would be done to prevent the continuance of the increased expenses.

The CHAIRMAN trusted they would get back again to the good old system of having a plain, straightforward, and simple statement of facts and that the jury would be permitted to arrive at a calm consideration of those facts without being subjected to have either their passions or prejudices inflamed by the speeches of counsel. (Cries of "Hear, hear.)

Sir P. LAURIE hoped a committee would be appointed for the purpose of having a communication with the Government on the subject of a repeal of this bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'WILLIAM did not consider that there were so many defects in the bill as had been attempted to be pointed out. Besides, he held that it was the duty of a chairman to strip the case of any improper impressions which counsel might have endeavoured to overload the facts with.

The CHAIRMAN said that where exaggeration was had recourse to by the counsel on one side, the like course would be resorted to by the advocate on the other. However, his duty as chairman was not to exaggerate, for "nothing should he extenuate, nor aught set down in malice" (hear, hear), but to place the case as clearly as possible before the jury.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Pownall, Mr. Boughton, and Mr. Alderman Wilson took part.

Sir P. LAURIE gave notice that on the next county-day he should move for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Government as to the expediency of repealing the bill. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. POWNALL, an order was made that Mr. Mozeley, the district surveyor, should be directed to put up rails and posts (the expense not to exceed 20*l.*) at the north-west end of Brentford-bridge; and that an estimate should be made of the expense it would cause to erect an iron footpath, and to throw the present one into the road.

The Court adjourned.—*Times, Dec, 23.*

COOPER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF EUROPE.

Of the three works which Mr. Cooper has lately published touching his European experiences, this is unquestionably the best. The subject matter, dealing chiefly with great persons and social or conventional institutions, is less hackneyed than tours through Switzerland or along the Rhine, and possesses more of a personal interest. The descriptions of scenry are fewer, shorter, and less elaborately heavy in the handling, than in his two previous works; and they are generally so introduced as to illustrate some historical point or some national feeling. There is more of continuous narrative in the framework of the book; which is a kind of story of a travelling family. And though written in the form of letters, it is perhaps rather the summary of much observation thrown into that shape at a late period, than a collection of actual epistles. The author terms these "characteristics of Europe" the "gleanings of a harvest already gathered." We are more inclined to look at them as a selection of the best ears of the crop.

Mr. Cooper begins with the beginning; and his first letter contains an account of his voyage from New York to the Isle of Wight; which, though distinguished by nothing uncommon in incident, possesses some interest from the mastery of the writer in nautical description, and the judicious remarks with which he intersperses his narrative. After exploring and freely criticizing the Isle of Wight, our author temporarily settles his family at Southampton, and runs off himself to London; where he first feasts his eyes on Gothic architecture, rating Westminster Abbey as "European sensation No. I." Returning to Southampton, and exhausting such of its characteristics as had interest for American eyes, Mr. Cooper and his family steamed away to Havre, and thence to Rouen; the night arrival in France, and the beating of the drums in the streets of Havre to recall the troops to quarters, creating sensations 2 and 3; and the glorious cathedral of the capital of Normandy giving rise to No. 4. From Rouen the tourists proceeded to Paris; their leader agreeably describing the country, and the petty occurrences of the journey, both of which possess an interest from their being examined with American eyes and judgment. Paris itself was sensation 5; and in Paris or its vicinity Mr. Cooper remained domeciled for nearly two years; living, it would appear, very much as a native; mixing in the first society, to which his reputation as the American Scott seems readily to have procured him access; noting the manners of high and low; seeing the most striking sights of that city or sights, and skimming the cream of the whole, for mingled description, discussion, and a comparison between usages, manners and things in Europe and America.

In point of tone Mr. Cooper exhibits a sufficient amount of what some may call sturdy independence, and others a carping disposition; but he is on the whole rather more subdued than formerly. Two personal points strongly stand out,—a morbid dislike to England—an unwillingness to allow her any sort of merit, even down to those miracles in the eyes of all other Americans, her horses and stage-coaches; a disagreeable shrewdness, which looks at the bad side of things, and is not the less offensive because it is not easy to confute it.

The time of our traveller's sojourn in Paris was from July 1826 to February 1828. He was consequently there during the last years of the old Bourbon dynasty, in the full flush of its political dotage and courtly etiquette. Some of the remarks and conjectures of Mr. Cooper would prove considerable political sagacity, if they are not thoughts after the event. His descriptions of the Court splendours have now a kind of historical interest. Of this nature are the following passages from his account of Charles the Tenth's dinner in public. Mr. Cooper has got a place within the railing shutting off the regal centre compartment, and has finished his sketches of the apartment, the spectators and the courtiers—

I was near the little gate, when an old man, in a strictly court dress, but plain and matter-of-fact in air, made an application for admittance. In giving way for him to pass, my attention was drawn to his appearance. The long white hair that hung down his face, the *cordon bleu*, the lame foot, the imperturbable counntenance, and the *unearthly aspect*, made me suspect the truth. On inquiring, I was right It was M. de Talleyrand! He came, as Grand Chamberlain, to officiate at the dinner of his master.

Every thing, in a court, goes by clock-work. Your little great may be out of time, and affect a want of punctuality, but a rigid attention to appointments is indispensable to those who are really in high situations. A failure in this respect would produce the same impression on the affairs of men that a delay in the rising of the sun would produce on the day. The appearance of the different personages named, all so near each other, was the certain sign that one greater than all could not be far behind. They were the dawn of the royal presence. Accordingly, the door which communicated with the apartments of the King, and the only one within the railed space, opened with the announcement of "Le service du Roi;" when a procession of footmen of the place appeared, bearing the dishes of the first course. All the vessels, whether already on the table or those in their hands, were of gold, richly wrought, or at least silver gilt, I had no means of knowing which; most probably they were of the former metal. The dishes were taken from the footmen by pages of honour in scarlet dresses, and by them placed in order on the table. The first course was no sooner ready, than we heard the welcome announcement of "Le Roi." The family immediately made their appearance, at the same door by which the service had entered. They were followed by a proper number of lords and ladies in waiting. Every one arose, as a matter of course, even to the "jeunes, jolies, et duchesses:" and the music, as became it, gave us a royal crash. The *huissier*, in announcing the King, spoke in a modest voice, and less loud, I observed, than in announc-

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ing the Dauphin and the ladies. It was however, a different person ; and it is probable one was a common *huissier*, and the other a gentleman acting in that character.

Charles the Tenth is tall, without being of a too heavy frame, flexible of movement, and decidedly graceful. By remembering that he is a King, and the lineal chief of the ancient and powerful family of the Bourbons, by deferring properly to history and the illusions of the past, and by feeling *tant soit peu* more respect for those of the present day than is strictly philosophical, or perhaps wise, it is certainly possible to fancy that he has a good deal of that peculiar port and majesty that the poetry of feeling is so apt to impute to sovereigns. I know not whether it is the fault of a cynical temperament, or of republican prejudices but I can see no more about him then the easy grace of an old gentleman, accustomed all his life to be a principal personge among the principal personages of the earth. This you may think was quite sufficient; but it did not altogether satisfy the *exigenee* of my unpoetical ideas. His countenance betrayed a species of vacant *bonhommie*, rather than of thought or dignity of mind ; and while he possessed, in a singular degree, the mere physical machinery of his rank, he was wanting in the majesty of character and expression, without which no man can act well the representation of royalty. Even a little more severity of aspect would have better suited the part, and rendered *le gran couvert encore plus grand*.

These sketches of the characteristics of the Marshals of the Empire, though destructive to military romance, have the interest which always attaches to the appearance of truth.

You have heard a great deal of the celebrated soldiers who surrounded Napoleon, and whose names have become almost as familiar to us as his own. I do not find that the French consider the Marshals men of singular talents. Most of them reached their high stations on account of their cleverness in some particular branch of their duties, and by their strong devotion in the earlier parts of their career to their master. Marechal Soult has a reputation for skill in managing the civil details of service. As a soldier, he is also distinguished for manœuvring in the face of his enemy and under fire. Some Such excitement appears necessary to arouse his dormant talents. Suchet is said to have had capacity; but, I think, to Massena and to the present King of Sweden the French usually yield the palm in this respect. Davoust was a man of terrible military energy, and suited to certain circumstances, but scarcely a man of talents. It was to him Napoleon said, ‘ Remember, you have but a single friend in France—myself ; take care you do not lose him.” Lannes seems to have stood better than most of them as a soldier, and Macdonald as a man. But, on the whole, I think it quite apparent there was scarcely one among them all calculated to have carried out a very high fortune for himself, without the aid of the directing genius of his master. Many of them had ambition enough for any thing ; but it was an ambition stimulated by example rather than a consciousness of superiority.

In nothing have I been more disappointed than in the appearance of these men. There is more or less of character about the exterior and physiognomy of them all, it is true ; but scarcely one has what we are accustomed to think the carriage of a soldier. It may be known to you that Moreau had very little of this, and really one is apt to fancy he can see the civic origin in nearly all of them. While the common French soldiers have a good deal of military coquetry, the higher officers appear to be nearly destitute of it. Marèchal Molitor is a fine man ; Marèchal Marmont neat, compact, and soldier-looking, Marèchal Mortiere a grenadier without grace ; Maréchal Oudinot much the same ; and so on to the end of the chapter. Lamarque is a little swarthy man, with good features and a keen eye ; but he is military in neither carriage nor mien.

Crossing the Pont Royal, shortly after my arrival, in company with a friend, the latter pointed out to me a stranger on the opposite side-walk, and desired me to guess who and what he might be. The subject of my examination was a compact, solidly-built man, with a plodding rustic air, and who walked a little lame. After looking at him a minute, I guessed he was some substantial grazier, who had come to Paris on business connected with the supplies of the town. My friend laughed, and told me it was Marshal Soult To my inexperienced eye, he had not a bit of the exterior of a soldier, and was as unlike the engravings we see of the French heroes as possible. But here art is art ; and like the man who was accused of betraying another into a profitless speculation by drawing streams on his map when the land was without any, and who defended himself by declaring no one ever saw a *map* without streams, the French artists appear to think every one should be represented in his ideal character, let him be as *bourgeois* as he may in truth. I have seen MarshalSoult in company, and his face has much character. The head is good, and the eye searching, the whole physiognomy possessing those latent fires that one would be apt to think would require the noise and excitement of a battle to awaken. La Fayette looks more like an old soldier than any of them. Gerard, however, is both a handsome man and of a military mien.

Continuing the spirit of the preceeding extract—that familiar acquaintance is a sad diminisher of the grand in all things—we will take a description of a charge of cavalry, which to the uninitiated seems one of the most terrible of things. Hear the reality.

I have made the acquaintance here of an old English General, who has passed all his life in the dragoons, and who commanded brigades of cavalry in Spain and at Waterloo. As he is a sensible old man, of great frankness and simplicity of character, perfect good breeding and good nature, and moreover, so far as I can discover, absolutely without prejudice against America, he has quite won my heart, and I have availed myself of his kindness to see a good deal of him. We walk together frequently, and chat of all things in heaven and earth, just as they come uppermost. The other day I asked him to explain the details of a charge of his own particular arm to me, of which I confessed a proper ignorance. “This is soon done,” said the old gentleman, taking my arm with a sort of sly humour, as if he were about to relate something facetious : “against foot, a charge is a menace ; if they break, we profit by it ; if they stand, we get out of the scrape as well as we can. When foot are in disorder, cavalry does the most ; and it is always active in securing a victory, usually taking most of the prisoners. But as against cavalry, there is much misconception. When two regiments assault each other, it is in compact line—” “ How,” I interrupted him, “ do not you open so as to leave room to swing a sabre ?” “ Not at all. The theory is knee to knee ; but this is easier said than done in actual service. I will suppose an unsuccessful charge . we start, knee to knee, on a trot. This loosens the ranks, and as we increase the speed, they become still looser. We are under the fire of arlillery or perhaps of infantry all the time, and the enemy wont run. At this moment a clever officer will command a retreat to be sounded. If he should not, some officer is opportunely killed, or some leading man loses command of his horse, which is wounded and wheels, the squadron follows, and we get a way as well as we can. The enemy follows, and if he catches us, we are cut up. Other charges do occur ; but this is the common history of cavalry against cavalry, and in unsuccessful attacks of cavalry, against infantry too. A knowledge of the use of the sword is necessary ; for did your enemy believe you ignorant of it, he would not fly ; but the weapon itself is rarely used on such occasions. Very few men are slain in their ranks by the bayonet or the sabre.

Mr. Canning made his celebrated visit to Paris during the residence of Mr. Cooper, who was invited to meet him at a dinner given at the American Ambassador's. The account of it, swelled as it is with a description of French hotels, an exposé of Mr. Canning's ill-breeding in not knowing how to lead a lady out of the room, and sundry other matters, fills a very long letter. The description of the arrivals, the most interesting part, we quote to conclude.

The first person who appeared, was a handsome, compact, well-built, gentleman-like little man, who was announced as the Duke of Villa Hermosa, the Spanish Ambassador. He was dressed with great simplicity and beauty, having, however, the breast of his coat covered with stars, among which I recognized, with historial reverence, that of the Goldon Fleece. He came alone, his wife pleading indisposition for her absence. The Prussian Minister and his wife came next. Then followed Lord and Lady Granville, the representatives of England. He was a large, well looking man, but wanted the perfect command of movement and manner that so much distinguish his brethren in diplomacy : as for mere physical stuff, he and our own Minister, who stands six feet four in his stockings, would make material enough for all the rest of the corps. He wore the Star of the Bath The Austrian Ambassador and Ambassadress followed, a couple of singularly high air and a good tone of manner. He is a Hungarian, and very handsome ; she a Veronese, I believe, and certainly a woman admirably adapted for her station. They had hardly made their salutations before M. le Comte et Mad. la Comtesse de Villèle were announced. Here, then, we had the French Prime Minister. As the women precede the men into drawing-room here, knowing how to walk and to curtsey alone, I did not at first perceive the great man, who followed so close to his wife's skirts as to be nearly hid. But he was soon flying about the room at large; and betrayed himself immediately to be a fidget. Instead of remaining stationary, or nearly so, as became his high quality, he took the initiative in compliments, and had nearly every diplomatic man walking apart in the adjoining room, in a political aside, in less than twenty minutes. He had a countenance of shrewdness, and I make little doubt is a better man in a bureau than in a drawing-room. His colleague, the Foreign Minister, M. de Damas, and his wife, came next. He was a large, heavy-looking personage, that I suspect throws no small part of the diplomacy on the shoulders of the Premier ; though he had more the manner of good society than his colleague. He has already exchanged his office for that of Governor of the Heir Presumptive, as I have already stated. There was a pause, when a quiet, even-paced, classical-looking man, in the attire of an ecclesiastic, appeared in the door, and was announced as “ My Lord the Nuncio.” He was then an Archbishop, and wore the usual dress of his rank ; but I have since met him at an evening party with a red hat under his arm, the Pope having recalled him, and raised him to that dignity. He is now Cardinal Macchi. He was a priestly and an intellectual-looking personage, and, externals considered, well suited to his station. He wore a decoration or two, as well as most of the others.

“ My Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Canning” came next, and the great man, allowed by his son-in-law, made his appearance. He walked into the room with the quiet *aplomb* of a man accustomed to being *lionized* ; and certainly, without being of striking, he was of very pleasing appearance. His size was ordinary, but his frame was compact and well-built, neither too heavy nor too light for his years, but of just the proportions to give one the idea of a perfect management of the machine. His face was agreeable, and his eye steady and searching. He and M. de Yilléle were the very opposites in demeanour, though, after all, it was easy to see that the Englishman had the most latent force about him. One was figety and the other humorous ; for, with all his command of limb and gesture, nothing could be more natural than the expression of Mr. Canning. I may have imagined that I detected some of his wit, from a knowledge of the character of his mind. He left the impression, however, of a man whose natural powers were checked by a trained and factitious deference to the rank of those with whom he associated. Lord Granville, I thought, treated him with a sort of affectionate deference ; and, right or wrong, I jumped to the conclusion, that the English Ambassador was a straightforward, good fellow at the bottom, and one very likely to badger the fidgetty Premier, by his steady determination to do what was right. I thought M. de Damas, too, looked like an honest man. God forgive me if I do injustice to any of these gentlemen !—*Spectator January* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. Edited by Boz. No. VIII. Chapman and Hall.

We continue to read these papers with great admiration of the easy, original, and unaffected powers displayed in them. We should be ungrateful if we passed by the appearance of a new number without a word of notice and welcome.

There is no flagging in this number before us. Every stroke of the writer's humour, the most common or the most careless, tells to a desired effect ; and that rarely mastered distinction between the power of embodying the serious and the ludicrous, is thoroughly mastered here. We should say that the grave passages of the number even excel the comic. In the heart-rending calamities of common life, as in its side-splitting oddities and humours, the writer bids fair to himself unrivalled.

The number opens with an impassioned rhapsody by a mysterious old law-clerk, on the many miseries that have darkened the dingy old Inns of Court. Mr Pickwick stares at him in silence. The old gentleman resumes with a leer :—

“ Look at them in another light : their most commonplace and least romantic : what fine places of slow torture they are. Think of the needy man who has spent his all, beggared himself, and pinched his friends, to enter the profession, which is destined never to yield a morsel of bread to him. The waiting—the hope—the disappointment—the fear—the misery—the poverty—the blight on his hopes, and end to his career—the suicide perhaps, or, better still, the shabby, slip-shod drunkard. Am I not right about them, eh ?” And the old man rubbed his hands, and leered as if in delight at having found another point of view in which to place his favourite subject.

Mr Pickwick eyed the old man with great curiosity, and the remainder of the company smiled, and looked on in silence.

“ Talk of your German universities, ’ said the little old man—“ Pooh, pooh! there's romance enough at home, without going half a mile for it ; only people never think of it.”

“ I never thought of the romance of this particular subject before, certainly,” said Mr. Pickwick, laughing.

“ To be sure you didn't, ” said the little old man, “ of course not. As a friend of mine used to say to me, ‘ What is there in chambers, in particular?’ ‘ Queer old places,’ said I. ‘ Not at all,’ said he. ‘ Lonely,’ said I, ‘ Not a bit of it.’ said he. He died one morning of apoplexy, as he was going to open his outer door. Fell with his head in his own letter-box, and there he lay for eighteen months. Every body thought he had gone out of town.”

“ And how was he found at last ?” inquired Mr. Pickwick.

“ The benchers determined to break his door open, as he hadn't paid any rent for two years. So they did, forced the lock ; and a very dusty skeleton in a blue coat, black knee-shorts, and silks, fell forward in the arms of the porter who opened the door. Queer, that. Rather perhaps ; rather, eh,?” And the little old man put his head more on one side, and rubbed his hands with unspeakable glee.

“ I know another case,” said the little old man, when his chuckles had in some degree subsided—“ It occurred in Clifford's Inn. Tenant of a top set—bad character—shut himself up in his bed room closet, and took a dose of arsenic. The steward thought he had run away ; opened the door, and put a bill up. Another man came, took the chambers, furnished them, and went to live there. Somehow or other he couldn't sleep—always restless and uncomfortable. ‘ Odd,’ says he. ‘ I'll make the other room my bed-chamber, and this my sitting-room.’ He made the change and slept very well at night but suddenly found that somehow he couldn't read in the evening ; he got nervous and uncomfortable, and used to be always snuffing his candles and staring about him ‘ I can't make this out,’ said he, wheu he came home from the play one night, and was drinking a glass of cold grog, with his back to the wall, in order that he mightn't be able to fancy there was any one behind him -‘ I can't make it out,’ said he ; and just then his eyes rested on a little closet that had been always locked up, and a shudder ran through his whole frame from top to toe, ‘ I have felt this strange feeling before,’ said he—‘ I cannot help thinking there's something wrong about this closet.’ He made a strong effort, plucked up his courage, shivered the lock with a blow or two of the poker, opened the door, and there, sure enough, standing bolt upright in the corner, was the last tenant, with a little bottle clasped firmly in his hand, and his face livid with the hue of a painful death.” As the little old man concluded, he looked round on the attentive faces of his wondering auditory with a smile of grim delight.

“ What strange things these are you tell us of, Sir,” said Mr. Pickwick, minutely scanning the old man's countenance, by the aid of his glasses.

“ Strange !”—said the little old man—“ Nonsense ; you think them strange because you know nothing about it. They are funny, but not uncommon.”

We wish that we could add to this “ The old man's tale about the queer client.” It is powerfully told.

The reader is requested to place himself on the top of the Ipswich coach, immediately next to Mr. Pickwick and behind Mr. Weller, “ the old'un,” who holds the reins :—

“ Well, that's a blessin,” said Mr. Weller. “ Sammy help your waster up to the box : t'other leg, Sir, that's it ; give us your hand, Sir. Up with you. You was a lighter weight when you was a boy, Sir.”

“ True enough, that, Mr. Weller,” said the breathless Mr. Pickwick, good-humouredly, as he took his seat on the box beside him.

“ Jump up in front, Sammy,” said Mr. Weller. “ Now Villam, run 'em out. Take care o' the archvay, gen'm'n. ‘ Heads,’ as the pieman says. That'll do, Villam. Let 'em alone.” And away went the coach up White-chappel to the admiration of the whole population of that pretty densely-populated quarter.

“ Not a wery nice neighbourhood this, Sir,” said Sam, with the touch of the hat which always preceded his entering into conversation with his master.

“ It is not indeed, Sam,” replied Mr. Pickwick, surveying the crowded and filthy street through which they were passing.

“ It's a wery remarkable circumstance, Sir,” said Sam, “ that poverty and oysters always seems to go together.”

“ I don't understand you, Sam,” said Mr. Pickwick.

“ What I mean, Sir,” said Sam, “ is, that the poorer a place is, the greater call there seems to be for oysters. Look here, Sir ; here's a oyster still to every half-dozen houses—the street's lined with'em. Blessed if I don't think that ven a man's wery poor, he rushes out of his lodgings, and eats oysters in reg'lar desperation.”

“ To be sure he does,” said Mr. Weller senior. “ and it's just the same vith pickled salmon !”

“ Those are two very remarkable facts, which never occurred to me before,” said Mr. Pickwick. “ The very first place we stop at I'll make a note of them.”

By this time they had reached the turnpike at Mile End ; a profound silence prevailed, until they had got two or three miles further on, when Mr. Weller senior, turning suddenly to Mr. Pickwick. said—

“ Wery queer life is a pike-keeper's, Sir,”

“ Awhat ?” said Mr. Pickwick.

“ A pike-keeper.’

“ What do you mean by a pike-keeper ?” inquired Mr. Peter Magnas.

“ The old 'un means a turnpike-keeper, gen'lm'n,” observed Mr. Weller, in explanation.

“ Oh,” said Mr Pickwick, “ I see. Yes ; very curious life. Very uncomfortable.”

“ They're all on'em, men as has met with some disappointment in life,” said Mr. Weller senior.

“ Ay, ay ?” said Mr. Pickwick.

“ Yes. Consequence of vich, they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in pikes ; partly with the view of being solitary, and partly to rewenge themselves on mankind, by takin' tolls,”

“ Dear me,” said Mr. Pickwick, “ I never knew that before.”

“ Fact, Sir,” said Mr. Weller, “ if they was gen'lm'n you'd call 'em misanthropes, but as it is they only takes to pike keepin'.”

All this is excellent, but the wit of Boz, excellent as it is, has not exhausted this subject of Turnpikes. He may return to it with some effect. We look upon it as only another strong proof of their misanthropical turn for annoying and disappointing mankind, that they are especially called Trusts, because they all declare “ To Trust.’ It is malice and false pretence.

The elder Mr. Weller acquits himself through the number in a manner infinitely worthy of his esteemed and ingenious son. We will close our extracts by quoting his touching farewell to Sam, when he is obliged to resume the reins for London ;—

“ I'm goin' to leave you, Samivel my boy, and there's no telling ven I shall see you again. Your mother-in-law may ha' been too much for me, or a thousand things may have happened by the time you next hears any news o' the celebrated Mr. Veller o'the Bell Savage. The family name depends wery much upon you, Samivel, and I hope you'll do wot's right by it. Upon all little pints o' breedin', I know I may trust you as well as if it was my ownself. So I've only this here one little bit of advice to give you. If ever you gets to up'ards o' fifty, and feels disposed to go a marryin anybody—no matter who—jist you shut yourself up in our own room, if you've got one, and pison yourself off hand. Hangin's vulgur, so don't you have nothin' to say to that. Pison yourself, Samivel my boy, pison yourself, and you'll be glad on it arterwards.” With these affecting words, Mr. Weller looked steadfastly on his son, and turning slowly upon his heel, disappeared from his sight.”

We see in this the foreshadowing of some deep and pathetic interest or other, and wait impatiently for the ninth number of the Papers of the Pickwick. —*Examiner, November, 6,*

Desperate Engagement with a Bull.—A few days ago a Highland servant on a farm near Lochwinnoch, was sent out with a scythe to cut some fern for bedding for the cattle. He had not been long engaged when a bull that pastured in the field came up to reconnoitre. The bull was a good deal displeased with such freedoms taken on his pasture ground, and approached, evidently “ on hostile thoughts intent.” The mower deemed it advisable to prepare for war, and grasping his scythe firmly, he projected its handle forwards, as the Roman legions did their spears when about to ward off an assault by a squadron of Carthagenian horse. The bull came thundering onwards, but so well did the mower manage his defence tha the end of the scythe handle and the skull of the assailant came into fearfull contact. The bull became enr[illegible] at this unexpected repulse, and retreated a few paces, that his onset should have the greater force. The mower not without some misgivings of mind as to the probable result, again prepared for the combat, with a determination, however, to meet the enemy not passively, as before, but to give as much impetus as possible to the rencounter On[illegible]came the bull, and with such impetuosity that the mow[illegible]to sustain the shock, and he was driven in [illegible] and his scythe in another. The bull having got [illegible] enemies, the mower and his scythe, thus divided, resolved to follow up its advantages, and attack and annihilate them separately, and believing from his own experience, the scythe to be the most guilty of the two, he made his attacks on it first, with a determination to despatch the mower at his subsequent leisure. He accordingly began to butt at and kick the scythe with the utmost vigour ; but instead of kicking the handle he kicked the blade, and thereby cut the sinews of his own legs so much that he was fairly brought to his knees. The mower who had been secretly rejoicing at this diversion in his favour, seized the favourable opportunity, and made off, believing in the truth of the old adage, that

“ He who fights and runs away
May live to fight some other day.”

The bull was so seriously wounded in the action, that it was found necessary to put the poor animal to death.

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough—The Dutchess had still, at a great age, considerable remains of beauty, most expressive eyes, and the finest fair hair imaginable : the colour of which she said she had preserved unchanged by the constant use of honey-water——hardly such as perfumers now sell, for that has an unlucky aptitude to turn the hair gray. By this superb head of hair hung a tale, an instance of her waywardness and violence, which strange to say, she took particular pleasure in telling. None of her charms, when they were at their proudest height, had been so fondly prized by the poor Duke her husband. Therefore, one day, upon his offending her by some act of disobedience to her “ strong sovereign will,” the bright thought occurred, as she sate considering how she could plague him most, that it would be a hearty vexation to see his favourite tresses cut off. Instantly the deed was done : she cropped them short, and laid them in an ante-chamber he must pass through to enter her apartment. But, to her cruel disappointment, he passed, entered, and repassed calm enough to provoke a saint ; neither angry nor sorrowful, seemingly quite unconscious both of his crime and his punishment. Concluding he must have overlooked the hair, she ran to secure it. Lo ! it had vanished ; and she remained in great perplexity the rest of the day. The next, as he continued silent, and her looking-glass spoke the change a rueful one, she began for once to think she had done rather a foolish thing. Nothing more ever transpired upon the subject until after the Duke's death, when she found her beautiful ringlets carefully laid by in a cabinet where he kept whatever he held most precious ; and at this point of the story she regularly fell a crying.

The Last Prank of the last of the Montagues.—Before closing this notice of attacks made upon Lady Mary, it will be as well to advert to one in which Mr. Wortley has also born his part. It has been said that both of them behaved with harshness and severity towards their son, who was finally disinherited by his father. Some passages will be found in some of the letters—now for the first time published that will show the pain which that son inflicted upon his parents by his misconduct ; and it was not until a conviction of his being irreclaimable was forced upon Mr. Wortley, that he adopted the severe measure of depriving him, by his will, of the succession to the family estate. But even this step was not taken without a sufficient provision being made for him ; and in the event of his having an heir legitimately born, the state was to return to that heir, to the exclusion of his sister Lady Bute's children. This provision in Mr. Wortley's will he endeavoured to take advantage of in a manner which is highly characteristic. Mr. Edward Wortley, early in life, was married in a way then not uncommon, namely, a Fleet marriage. With that wife he did not live long, and he had no issue. After his father's death he lived several years in Egypt ; and there, is supposed to have professed the religion of Mahomet, and indulged in the plurality of wives permitted by that faith.

In the year 1776, Mr. E. Worthley, then living at Venice, his wife being dead, through the agency (as is supposed) of his friend Romney the painter, caused an advertisement to be inserted, in the *Public Advertiser* of April 16th in that year, in the fo lowing words.

“ A gentleman, who has filled two successive seats in Parliament, is nearly sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and to whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, hath no objection to marry a widow or single, lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polite manners, and is five or six months gone in her pregnancy. Letters directed to—— Brecknock, Esq., at Will's Coffe-house, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every mark of repect.”

It has always been believed in the family that the advertisement was succesful, and that a woman having the qualifications required by it was actually sent to Paris to meet Mr. E. Wortley, who got as far as Lyons on his way thither. There, however, while eating a becafigua for supper, a bone stuck in his throat, and occasioned his death ; thus putting an end to this honest scheme.

Smoking the Monkies.—At the last meeting of the Zoological Society a humorous debate took place on the popular practice of smoking cigars out of doors, which it appears is carried to an obnoxious extent in the gardens of the society, though a notice prohibiting it is stuck up at the entrance. These gardens are now the fashionable lounge on Sunday. No money is taken for admission on that day. A fellow (male or female—for ladies are allowed to be fellows by the charter) has a right to introduce two friends. There are several thousand fellows resident in London, who, with their friends, visit the gardens on the above day. Many bring cigars with them, and with their eye-glasses and a hot sun find no difficulty in procuring fire. Thus the watchfulness of the keeper is eluded, for no sooner is he seen than the cigar is put away ; another light, by the same means, or probably others more instantaneous, is again procured ; the smoke is puffed in volumes among the monkies, who in consequence grin, leap, and chatter something between a spit and a whistle and in the language of a fellow, “ the devil's to pay.” The smoking visits are not confined to the monkies, they are also paid to the parrots, who, if possible, beat their brute companions in the loudness of their din. Snuff too, it appears, is liberally administered to the animals. When this was mentioned the Chairman smiled, and said he must plead guilty to the charge of administering a few solitary but salutary, he considered, pinches of real Prince's Mixture to Don Pedro. (Laughter). The Don is a sage of the Simla tribe, from the Brazils, and, continued the Chairman, I think the pinch did him good—it promoted sternutation, and drove idle humours out of his head ; and the Don uniformly testified his gratitude for the piquant favour by the sparkling of his eyes, and by wiping the remainder of the pulverized atoms on his skin, in order that he might inhale and enjoy their last dying fragrance, (Laughter.) It was finally arranged that more notices, prohibiting the practice, be fixed in the gardens ; and it was hoped that in future gentlemen would abstain from it.

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